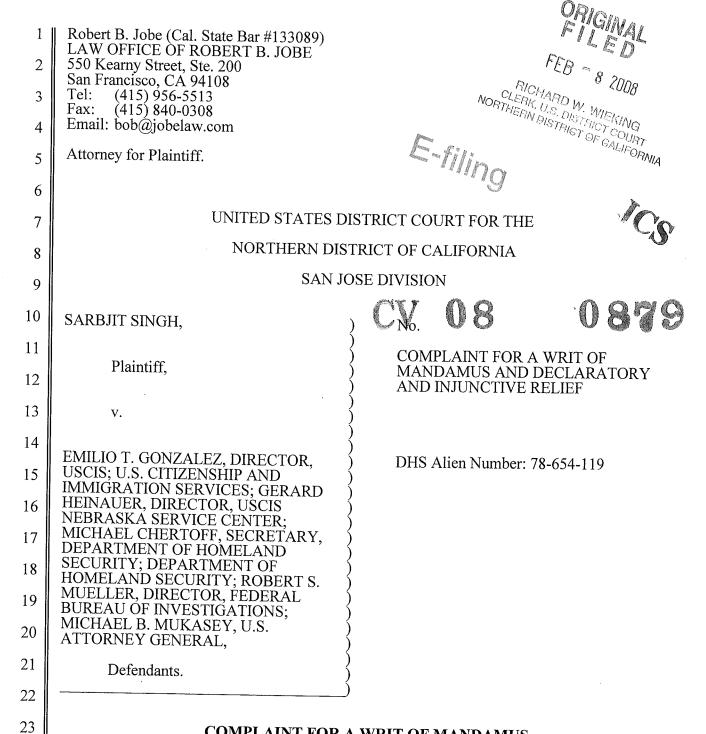
§ JS 44 (Rev. 12/07) (cand rev 1-16-08)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE TWO OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDAN	TS						
Sarbjit Singh				Emilio T. Gonzalez; Gerard Heinauer; Michael Chertoff; Robert S. Mueller; Michael B. Mukasey							
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Santa Clara (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.							
											(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Robert B. Jobe, Law Office of Robert B. Jobe				United States Attorney's Office							
550 Kearny Street, Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94108 (415) 956-5513				450 Golden Gate Ave., 9th Fl. San Francisco, CA 94102							
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)				CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff (For Diversity Cases Only) and One Box for Defendant)							
1 U.S. Government 3 Federal Question Plaintiff (U.S. Government Not a Party)			Cit	Citizen of This State PTF DEF Citizen of This State 1 Incorporated or Principal Place 4 4							
2 U.S. Government			Cit	Citizen of Another State 2 2 Incorporated and Principal Place 5 5 of Business In Another State							
				izen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	<u></u> 3	Foreign Nation		6	6	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT				·							
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110 Insurance 120 Marine	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane	PERSONAL IN 362 Personal Inj		610 Agriculture 620 Other Food &	k Drug		Withdrawal	400 St		onment	
130 Miller Act	315 Airplane Product	Med. Malpr		625 Drug Related	Seizure	1	28 USC 157		nks and Ban	king	
140 Negotiable Instrument	Liability	365 Personal Injury —		of Property 21 USC 881				450 Cc			
150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	Product Lial		640 R.R. & Truci			PERTY RIGHTS		cketeer Influ	enced and	
151 Medicare Act	330 Federal Employers'	Injury Produ		650 Airline Regs.		820 C	Copyrights		тирt Organi		
152 Recovery of Defaulted	Liability	Liability	Ì	660 Occupational			ratem Frademark		nsumer Cred	lit	
Student Loans	340 Marine	PERSONAL PRO	PERTY	Safety/Healtl	n		1 tadomark		ble/Sat TV lective Servi	00	
(Excl. Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment	345 Marine Product	370 Other Fraud		o90 Other					curities/Com		
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160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle	380 Other Person Property Da		710 Fair Labor S	tandards	861 1	HIA (1395ff)		stomer Chal	lenge	
190 Other Contract	Product Liability	385 Property Da		Act	5 . 1. 11		Black Lung (923)	1	USC 3410	Antiona	
195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise	360 Other Personal Injury	Product Lia	bility	720 Labor/Mgmt 730 Labor/Mgmt			DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) SSID Title XVI		her Statutory gricultural Ac		
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS		& Disclosure Act 740 Railway Labor Act 790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act			RSI (405(g))	892 Economic Stabilization Act 893 Environmental Matters 894 Energy Allocation Act 895 Freedom of Information Act 900Appeal of Fee			
210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure	441 Voting 442 Employment	510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus:				EEDE	CRAL TAX SUITS				
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	443 Housing/						Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff				
240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability	Accommodations	530 General 535 Death Penal	tv				or Defendant)	D	etermination		
290 All Other Real Property	445 Amer, w/Disabilities -	540 Mandamus	& Other	IMMIGRAT	TON		IRS—Third Party		nder Equal A Justice	ccess	
-	Employment 446 Amer, w/Disabilities -	550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Cond		462 Naturalization] '	26 USC 7609		nstitutionali	ty of	
	Other	555 TiBon Conc	IROII	463 Habeas Corp Alien Detair				St	ate Statutes		
	440 Other Civil Rights			465 Other Immig							
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X"	" in One Box Only)				nsferred fr	om		L	Appeal to D	District	
■ 1 Original □ 2 Removed from □ 3 Remanded from □ 4 Reinstated or □ 5 another district □ 6 Multidistrict □ 7 Judge from											
	Court Appe	llate Court	Reope	ened (sp	ecify)	······································	Litigation		Magistrate Judgment		
	1		you are f	filing (Do not cite	jurisdicti	onal stat	tutes unless diversity	y):			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION 28 USC 1361; 5 USC 702											
Brief description of cause:											
Mandamus; Administrative Procedure Act VII. REQUESTED IN											
COMPLAINT: UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ■ No											
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY		R TO CIVIL L.R. ELATED CASE"		NCERNING REC	QUIREMI	ENT TO	FILE				
IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGN (PLACE AND "X" IN ONI		2)	≅ SAN	FRANCISCO/9	Aklan	D	☐ SAN JOSE		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
DATE				NEY OF RECORD							
2/8/08											



COMPLAINT FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

By and through his undersigned attorney, Plaintiff, Sarbjit Singh ("Mr. Singh"), as and for his complaint, alleges as follows:

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Complaint for a Writ of Mandamus

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Mr. Singh is a native and citizen of India who has been granted asylum in the 1. United States. More than four years ago, Mr. Singh filed an application to register permanent residence or adjust status with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS," formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service). Inexplicably, that application remains pending.

JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction over the subject matter of this civil action is conferred on this Court 2. by 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as a civil action arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States; 28 U.S.C. § 1361, as a civil action in the nature of mandamus to compel an officer or employee of the United States to perform a duty owed to Plaintiff; 5 U.S.C. § 702, as a challenge to agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"); and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, as a civil action seeking, in addition to other remedies, a declaratory judgment.

VENUE

Venue is properly in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(e)(2) and (e)(3), 3. because a substantial part of the events giving rise to this claim occurred in this district, Mr. Singh resides in this district, and no real property is involved in this action.

STANDING

4. The APA affords a right of review to a person who is "adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action." 5 U.S.C. § 702. Defendants' illegal action has immeasurably delayed the adjudication of Plaintiff's application. Plaintiff thus falls within the APA's standing provisions. See, Legal Assistance for Vietnamese Asylum Seekers v. Dep't of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, 45 F.3d 469, 471-72 (D.C. Cir. 1995), reh'g denied, 74 F.3d 1308 (D.C. Cir.), vacated on other grounds, 117 S. Ct. 378 (1996); see also, Abourezk v. Reagan, 785 F.2d 1043,

Pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan, Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002), 6 U.S.C. §§ 101-557, as of March 1, 2003, the INS was abolished and its functions were transferred to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS") within the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS").

1050-51 (D.C. Cir. 1986).

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INTRA-DISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

5. Because Mr. Singh resides in San Jose, California, this case should be assigned to the Court's San Jose division.

PLAINTIFF

Sarbjit Singh is a native and citizen of India who currently resides at 2112 Morrill 6. Avenue, San Jose, California, 95132. Mr. Singh was granted asylum by an immigration judge in San Francisco, CA on November 21, 2002. On or about December 19, 2003, he filed an application to adjust his status to that of a lawful permanent resident (Form I-485) with the USCIS Nebraska Service Center ("NSC"), which then issue a receipt bearing the number is LIN-04-055-51940. Although more than four years have lapsed since that time, USCIS has failed to adjudicate that application.

DEFENDANTS

- Emilio T. Gonzalez is the Director of USCIS and, as such, has been delegated 7. the authority to direct the administration of USCIS, and to enforce the INA and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of non-citizens. Defendant Gonzalez is sued herein in his official capacity.
- 8. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services is the federal agency within the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") that is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA") and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of non-citizens.
- Gerard Heinauer is the Director of USCIS Nebraska Service Center and is 9. sued in his official capacity.
- Michael Chertoff is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, the executive department which contains USCIS, and is sued herein in his official capacity. Defendant Chertoff is charged with the administration and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act pursuant to INA § 103(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a).
 - The Department of Homeland Security is the federal agency encompassing the 11.

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USCIS, which is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the INA and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of non-citizens.

- Robert S. Mueller is the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") 12. and is sued herein in his official capacity. Defendant Mueller is charged with conducting background checks, including the National Name Check Program, in response to requests submitted by federal agencies, including USCIS.
- 13. Michael B. Mukasey is sued in his official capacity as the U.S. Attorney General. In that capacity, he is charged with supervising and directing the administration and operation of the Department of Justice, including the FBI.

FACTS

- USCIS regulations outline the procedures that must be followed for an asylee to 14. adjust his status to that of a lawful permanent resident. After one year of physical presence in the United States as an asylee, a person granted asylum may adjust his status "to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence." 8 C.F.R. § 1209.2(a). See also INA § 209, 8 U.S.C. § 1159.
- Lawful permanent resident status confers many advantages over asylee status. 15. Lawful permanent residents have the privilege of residing and working permanently in the United States, INA § 101(a)(20), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(20), they may travel outside the United States freely and generally are readmitted to the United States automatically, INA § 101(a)(13)(C), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(13)(C), and they may petition to immigrate close family members, INA §§ 201 and 203, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1151 and 1153.
- After five years of status as a lawful permanent resident, an individual may apply 16. to naturalize his status to that of a U.S. citizen. INA § 316(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a). Because lawful permanent resident status is a prerequisite for naturalization, any delay in adjusting to lawful permanent resident status also delays eventual naturalization.
- Before adjudicating an application for adjustment of status pursuant to INA § 17. 209(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1159(a), however, USCIS conducts "numerous" criminal and national security background checks, including (a) a fingerprint check by the FBI; (b) a name check by the FBI;

- and (c) a check against the records of the Department's Interagency Border Inspection System. See Liu v. Chertoff, No. 06-3297, 2007 WL 1202961, at * 1-2 (C.D. Ill. April 23, 2007). Ninetynine percent of the FBI name checks are completed in six months. See USCIS Interoffice Memorandum from Michael Aytes, Acting Associate Director, Domestic Operation, April 25, 2006, reprinted No. 21 Interpreter Releases 988 (May 22, 2006). In Mr. Singh's case, however, the name check process has taken more than four years and has still not been completed.
- 18. This lawsuit arises out of Defendants' illegal delay in the adjudication of Mr. Singh's application for status as a lawful permanent resident (Form I-485).
- 19. Mr. Singh was granted asylum by a San Francisco immigration judge on November 21, 2002. On or about December 19, 2003, Mr. Singh filed Form I-485 (Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status) with USCIS Nebraska Service Center, in accordance with INA § 209, 8 U.S.C. § 1159, and 8 C.F.R. § 1209.2(a). That application has been pending with USCIS since that time.
- 20. The FBI's willful delay in completing Mr. Singh's background checks and USCIS's willful delay in adjudicating Mr. Singh's I-485 application clearly contravenes the FBI's and USCIS's duty to act upon matters presented to them within a reasonable period of time. See 5 U.S.C. § 555(b) ("With due regard for the convenience and necessity of the parties or their representatives and within a reasonable time, each agency shall proceed to conclude a matter presented to it."); Tang v. Chertoff, 493 F.Supp. 2d 148, 156 (D. Mass June 26, 2007) (finding a 4 year delay unreasonable), citing Paunescu v. INS, 76 F.Supp. 2d 896, 902 (N.D.III. 1999) (2 year delay unreasonable); Yu v. Brown, 36 F.Supp. 2d 922, 935 (D.N.M. 1999) (2.5 year delay unreasonable); Agbemaple v. INS, 1998 WL 292441 *7 (N.D.III. 1998) (20 month delay unreasonable); Hu v. Reno, 2000 U.S. Dist. Lexis 5030, at *14 (N.D.Tex. Apr. 19, 2000) (2.5 year delay unreasonable); Salehian v. Novak, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77028 at *4 (D.Conn.Oct. 23, 2006) (2 year delay unreasonable).
- 21. Accordingly, this civil action seeks a writ of mandamus ordering the FBI to promptly complete Mr. Singh's background checks and USCIS to promptly adjudicate Mr. Singh's adjustment application.

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- Although more than four years have lapsed since Mr. Singh filed his application 22. for adjustment of status, and he is well outside the processing times of the NSC, USCIS has still not adjudicated his application.² No other remedy exists for Mr. Singh to resolve Defendants' refusal to comply with their regulatory obligations within a reasonable period of time.
- Mr. Singh has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable injury for 23. which he has have no adequate remedy at law. If the relief prayed for is not granted, Mr. Singh will suffer continued extreme individual hardship.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Mandamus)

- Plaintiff repeats, alleges, and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 23 above as 24. though fully set forth herein.
- Mr. Singh's application for adjustment of status is delayed due to Defendant Mueller's failure to timely perform criminal background checks and/or the other Defendants' failure to act on that application. Defendants have the nondiscretionary duty to adjudicate the I-485 application filed by Plaintiff. By failing to do so, Defendants are, quite simply, failing to comply with their statutory and regulatory duties. Mr. Singh is entitled, therefore, to relief in the nature of mandamus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1361 to compel Defendant Mueller to complete all necessary background checks and provide the results of those background checks to the remaining Defendants to promptly adjudicate his I-485 application.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act)

- Plaintiff repeats, alleges, and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 25 above as 26. though fully set forth herein.
- 27. The APA requires administrative agencies to act upon matters presented to them "within a reasonable time," 5 U.S.C. § 555(b), and provides that federal courts "shall . . . compel

² See https://egov.uscis.gov/cris/jsps/Processtimes.jsp?SeviceCenter=NSC (Nebraska Service Center is processing applications for adjustment of status filed on or before October 1, 2006).

agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed . . . " 5 U.S.C. § 706(1) (emphasis added). By using the word "shall," Congress imposed a mandatory duty on this Court to compel agency action that has been "unreasonably delayed." *Forest Guardians v. Babbitt*, 164 F.3d 1261, 1269 (10th Cir. 1998)("Through § 706 Congress has stated unequivocally that courts *must* compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed.")(emphasis added). *See also Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552, 569-570 (1988)(Congress' use of "shall" constitutes mandatory language); *Barrentine v. Arkansas-Best Freight Sys., Inc.*, 450 U.S. 728, 739 n.15 (1981)(same).

- Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701 *et seq.* By failing to complete and provide the results of the criminal background checks to USCIS, Defendant Mueller has "unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed" agency action in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(1). In the alternative, if the background checks have been completed, the remaining Defendants have unlawfully delayed final adjudication of Mr. Singh's application for adjustment of status.
- 29. Accordingly, this Court should compel Defendant Mueller to complete and release the results of Mr. Singh's criminal background checks to the remaining Defendants, so that his application for adjustment of status may be immediately adjudicated. On the other hand, if

[&]quot;Courts have given little attention to the distinction between agency action 'unlawfully withheld' and agency action "reasonably delayed." *Forest Guardians v. Babbitt*, 164 F.3d 1261, 1270 (10th Cir. 1998). "In the absence of any clear statutory guidance," however, the Tenth Circuit decided to "simply apply the most straight forward common sense reading of these two phrases," saying:

[[]I]f an agency has no concrete deadline establishing a date by which it must act, and instead is governed only by general timing provisions – such as the APA's general admonition that agencies conclude matters presented to them "within a reasonable time," see 5 U.S.C. § 555(b) – a court must compel only action that is delayed unreasonably. Conversely, when an entity governed by the APA fails to comply with a statutorily imposed absolute deadline, it has unlawfully withheld agency action and courts, upon proper application, must compel the agency to act.

Defendant Mueller has completed the background checks, the Court should compel the other Defendants to immediately adjudicate Mr. Singh's application for adjustment of status. By failing to adjudicate the I-485 application filed by Plaintiff, Defendants have acted arbitrarily and capriciously and have "unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed" agency action in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that this Court:

- (1) Accept jurisdiction over this action:
- (2) Compel the completion and immediate release of Mr. Singh's criminal background check results:
- Declare Defendants' failure to adjudicate the I-485 application filed by Mr. (3) Singh to be a violation of 8 C.F.R. § 1209.1, the Administrative Procedure Act, and 28 U.S.C. § 1361;
 - Order USCIS to immediately adjudicate Mr. Singh's I-485 application; (4)
- Grant attorney's fees and costs of court under 28 U.S.C. § 2412, 28 U.S.C. § (5) 1920, Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d), and other authority; and
- Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper under the (6)circumstances.

DATED:

February 8, 2008

Respectfully Submitted,

Robert B. Jobe

LAW OFFICE OF ROBERT B. JOBE

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(415) 956-5513

(415) 840-0308

Attorney for Plaintiff